LINCOLN SENSE

Society of Lincoln Cent Collectors • Dr. Sol Taylor, President • 13515 Magnolia Blvd. • Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

SLCC is dedicated to the collecting and study of the LINCOLN CENT. Our journal, LINCOLN SENSE, is published six times a year. Annual membership is $15 and foreign mailing is $20. Life membership is available at $150.

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Tips:

Check your change--some late date mint errors are bringing huge prices. (See pages-5-7)
Start a youngster collecting the State quarters.
Spend your excess change at the market.
Save commemorative stamps for SLCC.

LONG BEACH COIN & COLLECTIBLES EXPO

Long Beach, California October 4-7, 2001

ANA Convention

The 2000 summer convention of the ANA was held in Phildelphia August 8-12. The following pages contain two newspaper articles from the local paper on the show and auction pages and prices relaized for Lincoln Cents. The error coins brought spectacularly high prices in the opening lots of the B&M Sale. The other sections showed equally impressive floor bids. Scanning the dealer's booths for Lincolns this author found little to choose and prices often off the chart. One dealer was asking $5 for circulated 1909 VDB cents and selling them! The few slabbed Lincoln seen at the show were priced off the charts too. And few dealers had any stock boxes or stock books to check out--apparently they don't warrant space at the big show. One dealer had a bag of wheat cents for $95--a good buy--but too heavy to take back to California. Otherwise, choices were limited.

The talk by Dr. Sol Tayl;or at the Numismatic Theatre was "Lincoln Cents--The Cherrypickers Best Choice". The talk was accompanied by 23 transparencies of Lincoln Cent varieites that can be (and have been) found in auctions, stock books, and albums--but not identified as such. The leadoff coin was the 1909 VDB doubled die 1-0-IV which was first publicized in 1977 Dr. Taylor found more than a dozen in the early 1980s and none since. The other coins included more doubled dies and some RPMs. A good crowd of about 50 persons attended this presentation. Dr. Taylor is giving the same presentation this month to the Ventura County Coin Club and next month to the Long Beach Coin Club. Several attendees bought Dr. Taylor's book. (There are six copies of the hardback edition left.)

The ANA show is well publicized and well attended. Many people came to see the big exhibits and the new dollar/quarter error coin--which was on display. The Mint featured two columns of coins-one filled with 44,000 new dollar coins and the other with almost 50,000 new state quarters. Patrons were invited to guess the number in each column and the closest guesses won valuable mint prizes. Some 30 or more foreign agencies had exhibits. The ANA sold passbooks (look like passports) which entitled the holder to get a free coin at each foreign exhibit booth and official government stamp (like on passports). The treasure ship exhibit (same as at Long Beach show) was a huge hit. The auctions were packed most of the time. The Numismatic Theatre presentations were generally well attended. And the dealer display of slabbed gold and silver coins was very impressive. Some dealers indicated they were deluged with local patrons dumping all sorts of coins and currency on their tables for sale or evaluation. No doubt some good buys were in the group.

The only negative was that the only available parking ran about $6 an hour at nearby parking areas.

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ANA newspaper clippings
The next two pages feature two items from the Philadelphia Inquirer.

By Walter F. Naedele
INQUIRER STAFF WRITER

The pocket change that some people toss into the cookie jar is expected to be among the attractions that lure more than 10,000 people to the city this week.

The American Numismatic Association's five-day World's Fair of Money opened yesterday at the Pennsylvania Convention Center. About 5,000 people came to the opening.

"We expected about 10,000 for the five days," Donn Pearlman, a convention spokesman, said.

More than 400 dealers are on hand, buying and selling currency old and new. Representatives of the U.S. Mint and mints from 18 other nations are there, too, showing and selling.

"The [U.S.] Treasury Department has over $1 billion on display," Pearlman said, and it can be safely estimated that the private dealers are displaying millions more.

One of the most important events — an auction of a coin mistakenly minted this year — took place last evening. It has the face from a George Washington quarter on one side and the flying eagle from a Sacagawea dollar on the other.

The coin sparked serious bidding, going for a tidy $29,900. It is now in the piggy bank of Dwight Manley, a dealer from Newport Beach, Calif., who began collecting coins at age 7.

Manley, 34, is a sports agent whose clients include Karl Malone of the NBA's Utah Jazz and Manley once represented NBA bad boy Dennis Rodman.

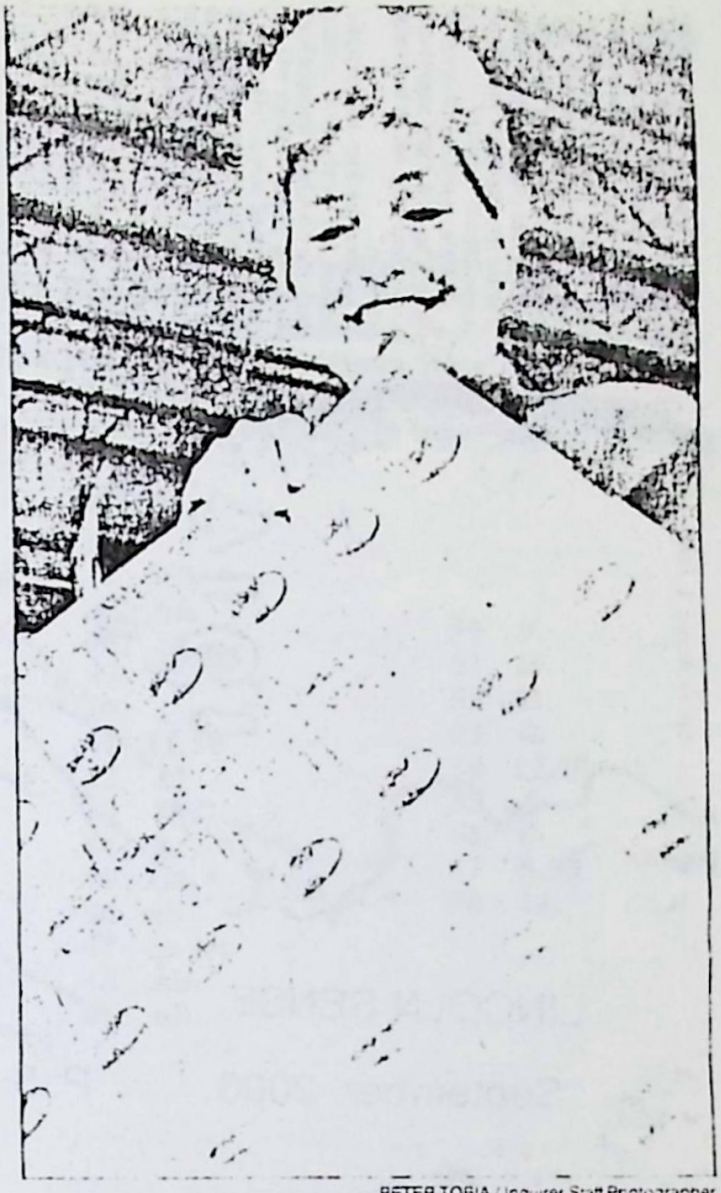
The auctioned coin was found on May 23 by Frank Wallis of Mountain Home, Ark., according to Pearlman.

"It was the first time in the 208-year history of the U.S. Mint that any kind of error like this has gotten into circulation," Pearlman said.

Only two other such coins have been certified by hobby experts — and both were found by people in the Philadelphia region.

The first sold for $41,395 on the eBay Internet auction site over the Fourth of July weekend, said Frank Greenberg of the Delaware Valley Rare Coin Co. in Broomall, Delaware County. Greenberg, who was staffing his firm's booth, declined to say who found the coin or when or where.

"I think," he said, "the coin was originally obtained from a post office vending machine" within the last two months.



PETER TOBIA / Inquirer Staff Photographer

Mary Halsall of the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing displays a sheet of uncut $1 bills the bureau is offering for sale — for $44 — at the World's Fair of Money at the Convention Center.

It was bought by a Los Angeles collector who wished to remain anonymous.

The second dollar/quarter coin "was found by a 35-year-old North Philadelphia resident on May 24, in change," said Greg J. Rohan, executive vice president of Heritage Numismatic Auctions Inc. of Dallas.

The finder sold it to a coin shop in Montgomery County, Rohan said, and the shop sold it to a Center City dealer.

That dealer put it into a $5 million preconvention auction run by Rohan's Dallas firm last Sunday at the Convention Center.

And, Rohan said, it went to a Los Angeles collector, "who flew in here to buy it," for $31,050.

Rohan thinks he sold it at just the right moment.

"The first one was sold when only two were known," he said. The Arkansas one, auctioned last night, "is being sold with three known — and rumors of many more."

The U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing is selling sheets of 32 uncut $1 bills at the show. But the $32 worth of bills cost $44. And it is selling similar sheets of 32 uncut $5 bills for $190.

Why pay more than face value? Two buyers had a specific use in mind. At a convention in Memphis a while ago, said Mary Halsall, a public-affairs specialist for the bureau, "a couple came in and they wanted to paper their powder room with sheets of $1 bills." Halsall sold them 18 sheets for $800.

Walter F. Naedele's e-mail address is wnaedele@phillynews.com

By Henri Sault
FOR THE INQUIRER

"Show us the money!"

That hard-headed and very American response to dreamy ideas gets its definitive response when the American Numismatic Association opens its five-day international convention Wednesday at the Convention Center.

And that response is a billion dollars.

That's how much in U.S. coins and currency will be on display in the World's Fair of Money, a purse-pulsing and eye-popping exhibit assembled by the U.S. Treasury that includes everything from half-cents to stately $100,000 bills.

"It's the only place where you can see a billion dollars without it costing you a cent," beams Donn Pearlman, a former ANA board member and collector and now partner in a Chicago public relations firm.

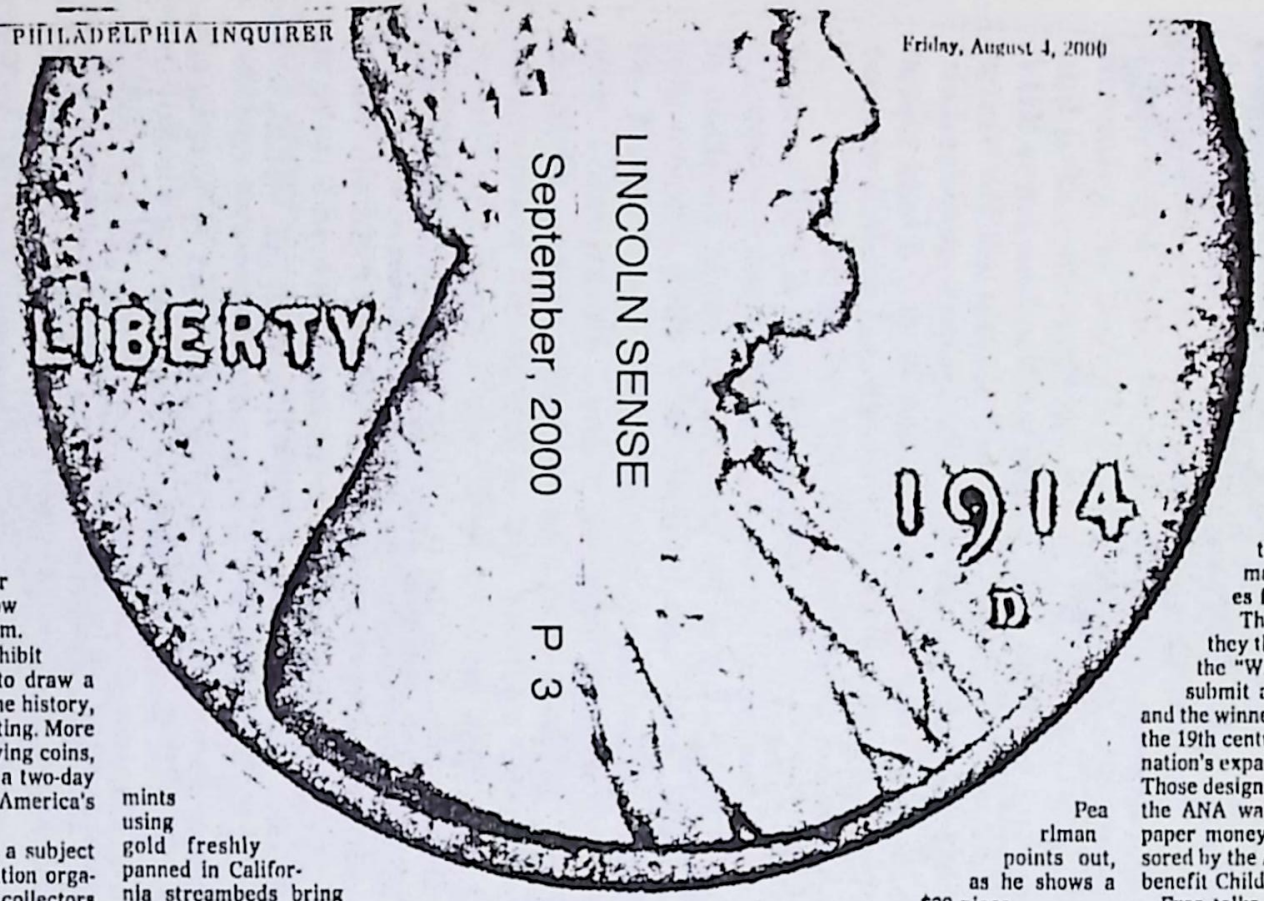
Although by far the most showy, the exhibit is only one of the programs designed to draw a broad public into greater awareness of the history, glamour — and business — of coin collecting. More than 1,400 dealers will be selling and buying coins, and Bowers & Merena Inc. will conduct a two-day auction of some of the great examples in America's coinage history.

Other exhibits will focus on peace as a subject for coinage, medal-makers in a competition organized by the ANA, and projects by young collectors from around the country.

Two days before the convention opens, Pearlman and Stephen J. Bobbitt, the ANA's spokesman, will be strolling around Center City shops, purchasing chewing gum and postcards with some coins of more than a little interest. Watch for the 1914-D cents they will be dropping in cash drawers. Because of their rarity, these coins live mostly in private collections, and anyone finding one of them can exchange it for $100 at the convention.

"We want to get people into the habit of looking at their coins," Bobbitt says. "Not just for the possible money value, but for the history and the beauty some coins convey."

Looking at coins in the World's Fair of Money is a quick dash into history. Coins struck by private mints using gold freshly panned in California streambeds bring the Gold Rush to life, and other brilliant, large coins preserve the value the White House placed on coins as gifts to visiting heads of state in the 19th century.



Watch for the rare 1914-D cents, above, that ANA officials will drop into cash drawers around the city. Pearlman points out, as he shows a $20 piece securely encased in plastic. "They were in boxes, and seawater doesn't corrode gold. They just washed off a little sediment, and the gold shone like new."

U.S. coinage began in Philadelphia in 1792 with David Rittenhouse as first head of the mint, overseeing the striking of the first federal coinage at a building at Seventh and Arch Streets, not far from the present mint. Prices were in a different level then, and the mint's concern was in issuing cents and half cents, half-dimes (nickels) and dimes. Gold pieces, with imaginative portraits of Liberty and scrawny views of eagles, and finely engraved silver dollars were also among the first coins struck. Those historical beginnings are part of the show.

This exhibit will include $20 million in gold retrieved in the 1980s from the SS Central America, a ship sunk in a hurricane in 1857 carrying California gold to New York City. Housed in a 40-foot replica of the ship's hull, the gold trove can be seen

The exhibit, which contains only a fraction of the entire ship's cargo, includes an 80-pound ingot, containing 933 troy ounces of gold — believed the world's largest — which assayers had produced in San Francisco.

Alongside the ship will be a re-creation of an 1850s assay office with gold,bars and ingot-making tools. Photographs of Gold Rush miners and mining sites accompany the display.

Those eager to relive the saga of locating and salvaging the gold and silver from the wreck can hear Bob Evans, director of science and history for the Discovery Group, in an illustrated free lecture at 3 p.m. Aug. 12.

Bringing coins for evaluation lends an edge to this convention. Pearlman says that at an earlier coins to be appraised. The dealer was riffling through them, finding nothing remarkable, then stopped. He was looking at a Standing Liberty quarter with an overstruck date (a later date struck over the earlier one). The dealer had never seen that coin with that flaw. The owner, Pearlman said, went home $40,000 happier.

"People come with everything," he said, "and sometimes their coins turn out to be really valuable."

To keep the kids happy while parents are buying and selling coins, the ANA has a treasure hunt and trivia game. Visitors will receive a bag of hobby items with a treasure map of the convention floor. Players can find the answers to trivia questions along the route on the map, and each day, players can win prizes from drawings.

The ANA wants visitors to show what they think U.S. currency should look like. In the "Wish Upon a Bill" contest, anyone can submit a design (there's a Sept. 1 deadline), and the winner will receive $1,000. U.S. currency in the 19th century offered imaginative images of the nation's expansion and growing industrial prowess. Those designs vanished with modern currency, but the ANA wants to know what people wish their paper money could convey. The contest is sponsored by the ANA and Krause Publications and will benefit Children's Hospital of Philadelphia.

Free talks and demonstrations for visitors, the ANA's Convention Theater, will give hobbyists a chance to hear about counterfeit detection, get advice on Internet trading, learn about Confederate money and about George Washington's place on coins and currency. John Rogers and John Mercanti, engravers at the mint whose work passes through people's hands every day, will talk about designing the new Sacagawea dollar and show how dies are made. The speakers start at 10 a.m. Aug. 12 and at 9 a.m. Thursday, next Friday and Aug. 13. The last programs start at 6 p.m. except on the last day, when John and Nancy Wilson give the final talk at 11 a.m. on the history and lore of the First, Second and Third Banks of the United States.

With free admission to all aspects of the show, anyone can open the door and say "show us the money."

Auction results

The following pages are from the catalogues of Bowers & Merena and Heritage that feature Lincoln Cents (and some Indians). The prices realized include the buyer's fee and are penned in. In cases where the lot did not actually sell (due to a reserve placed by the owner), it is shown as "N/S". Having sat thru some of the auctions, floor bidders were not willing to let many lots go by the board without serious competition. Certainly many, many new record prices were set for all series of coins and currency in these sales.

Mail Bid sale #102 results (5-29-00)

Lot	Bid
1	$12.
2	24.
3	28.
4	2.
5	17.
6	6.
7	83.
8	5.
9	37.
10	177.
11	5.
12	nb
13	33.
14	32.
15	26.
16	4.25
16A	15.
17	22.
18	22.
19	7.
20	41.
21	125.
22	80.
23	6.
24	7.50
25	3.25
26	4.75
27	6.
28	7.
29	171.
30	11.
31	21.
32	125.
33	9.
34	24.50
35	75.
36	101.
37	65.
38	11.
39	12.50
40	11.
41	11.50
42	13.
43	7.50
44	8.
45	12.
46	nb
47	no lot
48	nb
49	nb
50	9.
51	25.
52	65.
53	4.
54	12.50
55	4.
56	8.
57	8.50
58	11.

nb - no bid received
no tie bids in this sale

SLCC regrets omitting these results in the July, 2000 issue of **Lincoln Sense.**

Mail Bid Sale #103 Results. Closed 7/29/00

Lot	Bid
1	$240.
2	33.
3	65.
4	25.
5	25.
6	20.
7	125.
8	8.
9	8.
10	5.
11	5.50
12	1.
13	43.50
14	15.
15	37.
16	10.
17	9.
18	9.50
19	30.
20	12.
21	28.50
22	20.
23	40.
24	25.50
25	25.50
26	8.25
27	10.
28	16.50
29	6.50
30	36.
31	12.
32	20.
33	12.
34	15.
35	16.
36	6.50
37	5.t
38	25.

t = tie bid No late bids received. Most active lot #1 with ten bids. Lot #7 with 7 bids. Total of 30 bidders with 23 winning one or more lots. Thank you for supporting SLCC mail bid sales.

14 **1963-D cent. Struck 60% off center at 9:00. MS-62 RD (PCGS).** Actually almost exactly 50% off center. Fully brilliant orange lustre with a few minor to moderate spots and other minor abrasions.

Off center strikes, especially when off center to this degree, are especially desirable when exhibiting a full date and mintmark.

Quadruple Struck 1964 Cent

An Eye-Catching Error

15 **1964 cent. Multiply struck. MS-63 RB (ANACS).** Mostly brilliant orange lustre with hints of lilac and brown patina. A few very minor abrasions are noted. Four distinct impressions are noted, the first impression with a full four digit date. It appears that the second impression is at 7:00, the third at 12:30, and the final impression is at 10:00. The latter two impressions are upside down in relation to the first two impressions. The reverse is essentially a single distorted impression from the very first strike.

After the initial strike, the finished cent was not properly ejected from the press, and received additional impressions from the dies. As the reverse only shows a single distorted impression, this error received additional strikes from the obverse die, while resting on top of other planchets which had already been fed into the press during the coinage operation. These additional planchets rested on the reverse die, which was in the lower or anvil position.

Delightful Capped Die Lincoln Cent

16 **1965 cent. Deep capped die strike. MS-65 RD (PCGS).** Bright orange lustre with a trace of olive on Lincoln's coat and beard, the outer edge of the cap also toned olive. The reverse is a weak brockage image of the obverse die. There appear to be at least 30 individual cylindrical ridges on the inside vertical portion of the cap, perhaps suggesting how many cycles of the press this example experienced. This cap is approximately 7 to 8 mm deep although the actual depth does vary.

When the initial strike occurred, which in this case was apparently a brockage strike, the coin stuck to the obverse die in the hammer position. As additional planchets were fed into the press, the cent began to form a cap around the obverse die shaft. Through further repetitions, this cap began to expand up the obverse die shaft to eventually form the deep capped die example offered here.

Sealed in a plastic flip with PCGS label also sealed, the standard PCGS holder is not able to accommodate this error type.

17 **1968-S cent. Double struck with second strike 70% off center. MS-63 RD (PCGS).** Pale orange lustre with lilac-brown toning and moderate spots. The second strike is about 65% off center at 10:00 and inverted, appearing at 4:30 in relation to the first strike. The full four digit date and mintmark are visible on the second strike. A point to ponder: the date digits on the second strike each appear to be very slightly doubled.

The first impression is simply a normal Lincoln cent strike, with the planchet ejected but resting partially on the anvil die, then being struck a second time, off center.

Exceptional 1970-D Capped Die Cent

18 **1970-D cent. Deep Capped Die Strike. MS-64 RD (PCGS).** Full orange lustre with the outer edge of the cap toned olive. The reverse has a very weak, almost imperceptible, image of the Lincoln Memorial. Almost perfectly cylindrical cap without visible ridges inside. This is one of the best formed capped dies we have been privileged to offer. This cap is approximately 8 mm deep although the actual depth varies slightly.

See our discussion at Lot 16 for a discussion of the capped die process.

19 **1975-D cent. Large broadstrike out of collar. MS-64 RB (PCGS).** An exceptional example with superb aesthetic appeal. Deep orange and lilac with traces of dark olive, especially on the reverse. Almost perfectly centered strike on the planchet with the border approximately 2 mm around the entire circumference.

Very simply explained. The collar, which was designed to retain metal flow and form a coin of proper standard diameter, was out of position when this coin was struck, thus the metal flowed out past the edge of the die, and upward with the obverse die as hammer die.

Spectacular Triple Struck 1978 Cent

Three Complete Dates!

20 **1978 cent. Triple struck with three dates. MS-64 RB.** Considerable orange lustre with bluish brown toning, and considerable olive on the reverse. Reverse details are distorted, as explained below. This is a spectacular error, considering the presence of dates from each striking.

261.25

1919-S cent. 25% off center. AU-58 (PCGS). Sharply defined with lustrous light brown surfaces and hints of orange mint lustre. We estimate this example at 22% off center at 2:00. Had this been just another 5% off center, the final date digit would not be visible.

57.50

1934 cent. Struck 10% off center at 6:00. MS-64 RB (PCGS). Primarily rich orange lustre just beginning to fade to lilac-brown. A few minute spots are present, however, this lovely cent has outstanding aesthetic appeal. We estimate this to actually be about 14% off center.

57.50

1935 cent. Struck 5% off center at 2:00. MS-63 RB (PCGS). Fully brilliant orange lustre with a trace of lilac on the reverse. A few minor black corrosion spots are noted, along with some light hairlines on the obverse. Approximately 8% off center.

86.25

1937 cent. Struck 12% off center at 6:00. MS-64 RD (PCGS). Brilliant orange lustre on each side with a few very minor deep orange toning splashes. A lovely error Lincoln cent. 15% off-center.

A note about grading: we have included PCGS grades, or our own opinion about grade, as a point of information and as an additional description of quality and overall appearance. The quality of error coins are not subject to the same rigorous standards applied to normally struck coins. Error specialists are certainly more concerned about the nature of the actual error than of the specific numerical condition assigned, and most would probably consider the very idea of numerical grading of error coins as ludicrous. However, given a choice between two identical error coins, one equivalent to a coin grading Mint State and the other, perhaps equivalent to a coin graded Very Good or Fine, we can't help but think that every error collector is going to choose that of Mint State quality!

1943 cent. Struck 5% off center at 4:00. MS-64 (PCGS). Delightful light gray lustre with sharp design details as always on off-center coinage. A few very minor spots are visible. The reverse has a long depression across the left wheat ear which appears to be a lint mark. 9% off center.

230.00

690.00

8 **1943 steel cent. Full brockage obverse. MS-66 (PCGS).** Lustrous light gray with a hint of pale deep gold toning. An attractive example with normal reverse opposite a spread brockage impression of the reverse as illustrated above. The substantially spread brockage impression provides a clue as to the method of manufacture.

The brockage process started with a single normally struck coin which then stuck to the obverse die which was in the upper or hammer position in the press. Such a situation is known as a Capped Die. A blank planchet was then fed into the press on top of the lower or anvil die, in this case the reverse. As the capped obverse die descended to strike the coin, the "obverse" of the resulting brockage received a complete incuse, mirrored impression of the reverse. This process also slightly distorted the die cap which then remained stuck to the die through another sequence, and a third, and eventually the cap had spread from minting pressure so that the design had greatly enlarged, until this example was struck.

9 Undated cent. 90% brockage obverse. MS-65 (PCGS). On a steel cent planchet, of either 1943 or possibly 1944, although the latter choice would certainly add interest. Delightful light gray lustre with a few very minor spots. Normal reverse with approximately 90% of the obverse missing, and in the form of an incuse and mirrored image of the reverse, a partial brockage.

546.25

A blank planchet was fed into the press with a previously struck coin overlapping most of this planchet. When the dies came together to strike the coin, the first struck coin left a reversed image on the obverse of the new blank, while the reverse is normally struck.

402.50

10 **1943-S cent. Struck 15% off center at 11:00. MS-64 (PCGS).** An exceptional example with slightly reflective light gray lustre. Choice surfaces for the grade with only a few insignificant abrasions and spots. 14% off center based on our observations.

11 1944 cent. Struck 3% off center at 1:00. MS-63 RB (PCGS). Mostly bright orange obverse with traces of blue patina and several spots. The reverse is mottled orange and brown with several small green corrosion spots. Approximately 4% off center.

28.75

12 1944-S cent. Struck 5% off center at 2:00. MS-65 RB (PCGS). Mellow orange lustre is blended with generous portions of light brown. An aesthetically pleasing Lincoln cent error. 6% off center based on our measurements.

40.25

A heavy reverse die crack from the border at 8:30 to the border at 9:30 causes the outermost line of the left wheat ear to be offset. An interesting die state adding to the appeal of this error.

13 1946-S cent. Struck 12% off center at 5:00. MS-64 RB (PCGS). Mellow orange lustre with lilac and brown patina. A few trivial spots and abrasions are noted. 12% off center.

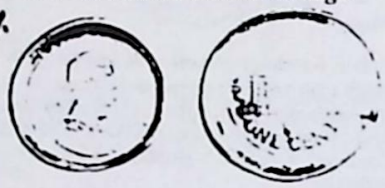
28.75

and the denomination ONE CENT. This is not distorted to any significant degree. Depth approximately 10 mm.

1996 Die Cap Cent

With Mated Counterbrockage

207.



29 **1996 cent. Capped and counterbrockage. MS-65 RD.** This is an exceptional matched pair with bright orange lustre on both pieces. Considerable zinc is also visible on each. The first coin is a capped die with a spread brockage image (incuse and mirrored) of the obverse in place of the reverse. The second coin has a normal reverse and a spread counterbrockage of the obverse. Individually, the two errors are of moderate value, however, as a matched or mated pair, the value is substantially greater than the sum of the parts. (Total: 2 pieces)

This matched pair of errors occurred through a process involving several cycles of the coinage press. The first cycle consisted of two different items fed into the press. A previously struck Lincoln cent remained on the anvil (reverse) die, with a blank planchet fed on top of this. The press cycled and the blank planchet with a normal obverse and brockage reverse adhered to the hammer (obverse) die, forming the capped die. The previously struck example was ejected with a new blank fed onto the reverse die. As the press cycled again, the die cap formed a counterbrockage strike and began to spread. After a few more cycles, perhaps two or three, the design had spread to the proportion seen on this counterbrockage.

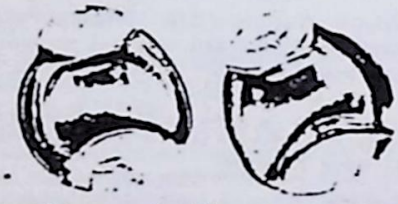
414.

30 **1997 cent. Double denomination on struck dime. MS-66 (PCGS).** Lustrous light gray surfaces of exceptional quality. The details from the Lincoln cent dies are exceptional bold, while the details from the original dime impression are quite weak or flattened.

Another very simple error to explain: an already struck dime found its way to the press minting Lincoln cents, and was struck by the Lincoln cent dies. How the dime found its way to the cent press is also relatively simple to explain: A tote bin carrying struck dimes was emptied, and later the same bin was filled with unstruck cent planchets. If a few dimes stuck in the bin, and then were knocked loose by the cent planchets, they would have been fed into the cent press.

1997 Saddle Strike on Capped Die Cent

276.



1 **1997 cent. Die cap and saddle strike. MS-65 RD (PCGS).** Lustrous orange with considerable zinc visible, mostly on the obverse. The date from the initial strike is actually located on the folded portion of the saddle strike. This is an extremely impressive combination error.

The very first impression and subsequent several cycles of the press formed a capped die which then was jarred loose from the obverse die and landing between two reverse dies in the press, receiving impressions from each obverse die in the next cycle of the press, creating the saddle strike. The impression at 5:30 has a blank reverse, indicating another blank had already been fed onto that reverse die. The impression at 11:30, however, has detail also visible from the reverse die, indicating that the other die in the press had not yet received a separate planchet.

172.50

32 **1998 cent. Struck on clad 10¢ planchet. MS-67 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous with superb aesthetic appeal. Sharply struck with virtually flawless surfaces. A small area at top reverse is actually very weak, affecting only TATES OF with numerous tiny abrasions at this point, however, these abrasions are part of the original planchet prior to striking. This is important for study purposes, to see exactly how these small marks appear on the coin's surface, so that similar marks on normally struck coins will be recognized.

253.

33 **1998 cent. Struck on clad 10¢ planchet. MS-67 (PCGS).** Another delightful example although this does not have the weakness described in the lot above. Exceptional quality, and certainly a conversation starter.

431.25

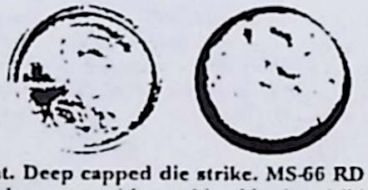
34 **1998 cent. Double denomination on struck 10¢. MS-65 (PCGS).** Sharply struck with lustrous light gray surfaces and very faint gold toning. Considerable detail is visible from both denominations with obverse on reverse orientation.

1998 Deep Capped Die Cent

253.

35 **1998 cent. Deep capped die strike. MS-66 RD (PCGS).** A lovely deep capped die with bright orange lustre and considerable zinc visible on the inside edges. Mirrored image of the obverse is visible on the bottom. Approximately 11 mm deep. Numerous cylindrical grooves are noted on the inside edge of the cap as described earlier at Lot 16.

N/S



36 **1998 cent. Deep capped die strike. MS-66 RD (PCGS).** Lustrous bright orange with considerable zinc visible. The reverse is a spread brockage image of the obverse design.

Not graded by PCGS, however, identified as "Triple Struck, All off center, Three Dates." Careful examination suggests that the very first strike was actually a normal centered impression with the second and third strikes each off center, causing the partially cupped appearance. The second and third strikes were on top of other planchets already resting on the reverse die, thus only one reverse impression is visible, from the initial strike, and this is considerably distorted. In the photo, the first and centered impression is viewed at 3:00, the second at 6:00 to 7:00, and the final impression 9:00 to 10:00. Thus, the final impression is actually largest, showing the most obverse detail.

21 **1982 cent. Struck on a dime planchet. MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous light gray with a hint of amber. Sharp central design definition with peripheral weakness, the planchet not sufficient to fill all the peripheral die cavities. A delightful example.

115.

A dime planchet was stuck in the large planchet bin when it was refilled with cent planchets. During the refilling process, the dime planchet was jarred loose, and became mixed with cent planchets, and continued through the coining process.

253.

22 **1985 cent. Two-piece bonded die cap set. MS-65.** Bright orange lustre with considerable gray zinc visible at points where the unusual minting process caused considerable additional stress on the planchet and copper plating. An intriguing two-piece error involving two distinct planchets bonded together.

This example started as a basic capped die cent, experiencing a small number of cycles, then adhered to another planchet fed onto the reverse anvil die. The second planchet picked up an impression from the reverse die, and also became bonded to the capped die cent. The second planchet has an enlarged broadstruck appearance with wide border.

Saddle Struck 1985 Cent

On Previously Struck Cent

N/S

23 **1985 cent. Saddle strike on previously struck cent. MS-64 RD (PCGS).** An interesting error involving an already normally struck cent which then served as a planchet for a saddle strike. Lustrous light orange with traces of zinc showing at the junction between first impression and additional strike. This is an error type common only to more recent coinage in which more than one pair of obverse and reverse dies were mounted in a single press.

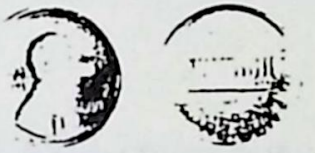
Initially, a single and perfectly normal cent was minted. Then, the finished cent, which was not properly ejected, came to rest straddling two different reverse dies, themselves each already with another planchet in place. This cent rested reverse side up. As the stroke of the press came down, two distinct obverse die impressions occurred opposite each other, with the outward flow of metal causing the cent to buckle. The name given this type of error is based on the general resemblance to a saddle used by equestrians.

483.

24 **1988 cent. Double denomination on 10¢. MS-66 (PCGS).** An exciting item on several accounts. First, the quality is exceptional, lustrous light gray with pristine, very nearly perfect surfaces. The Roosevelt dime impression and the Lincoln cent impression are oriented approximately 90° with Roosevelt looking skyward when Lincoln is in the correct position.

When we first glanced at this coin, we thought it was also double struck for there is a remarkable likeness of Lincoln including beard and profile across the normally positioned head of Lincoln, except it is facing the wrong way and slightly larger. We then made a much closer examination and realized what we were seeing was the profile of Roosevelt, across Lincoln's head, with the hair at the back of Lincoln forming the "beard."

Inside the Mint, blank planchets and struck coins are all transported in massive tote bins. One particular bin received struck dimes, and after being emptied was refilled with blank planchets for Lincoln cents. One or several dimes remained inside the tote bin, perhaps stuck in corners or within welded seams, eventually being dislodged and struck by dies for the Lincoln cents. Several dates are known with the cent and dime combination, however, other denominations would not easily be struck by cent dies as the larger coins would not fit within the collar for the one-cent piece.



92.

25 **1991 cent. Double struck and broadstruck. MS-65 RD (PCGS).** Exceptional bright orange lustre with small patches of zinc visible where the plating has flaked off. As best we can determine, this was first broadstruck, and then struck a second time after having rotated a few degrees in the die.

26 **1993 cent. Large broadstrike out of collar. MS-65 RB (PCGS).** Centered on the planchet with large even borders around the circumference. An exceptional example with brilliant orange lustre and considerable areas of zinc visible through the plating. Both obverse and reverse have a many small bubbles of raised metal.

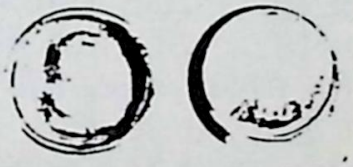
N/S

322.

27 **1996 cent. Double denomination on 10¢. MS-65 (PCGS).** Lustrous light gray with very minor abrasions. An attractive example of this spectacular double denomination error, with the reverse impression of the dime visible on the Lincoln cent obverse, and vice-versa.

Amazing 1996 Deep Capped Die Cent

Reverse Legend Visible on Edge



207.

28 **1996 cent. Deep capped die strike. MS-67 RD (PCGS).** An exceptional bright orange example with full lustre and considerable zinc showing on the inside edge of the cap. Considerable zinc appears on the reverse along with a mirror image of the obverse. On the very top outer circumference of the edge can be seen all of the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Heritage Signature Sale, Philadelphia, August 6, 2000

(These lots were not certified. A few mixed lots not included.)

Lot	Description	Price Realized (includes buyer's fee)
5428	1875 Indian PR64RB	$1092.50
5439	1909S VDB MS63RD	948.75
5441	1913 MS64RD	46.00
5442	1914 MS64RD	40.25
5443	1914D XF40, littely cleaned	402.50
5444	1914D MS64RB	2760.00
5445	1914S MS63RD	833.75
5446	1916S MS64RB	948.75
5451	1955 doubled die MS63RB	1552.50

c c c c c

Bowers & Merena ANA Sale Philadelphia, August 9, 2000

(Mostly certified coins, only a few Lincolns listed. Mixed lots not included and that were not sold not included.)

Lot	Description and Price realized, including buyer's fee.	
423	1909S VDB PCGS MS64RB	$977.50
424	1909S VDB IGC MS63RB	661.25
425	1909S VDB ANACS MS63BN	603.75
426	1909S VDB PCGS EF45	632.50
432	1912D NGC MS64RD	391.00
433	1913S NGC MS66RD	1840.00
434	1914D PCGS MS65RD	$8337.50 !
435	1914D PCGS MS64RD	1840.00
438	1914S PCGS MS64RB	$2760.00
439	1915 NGC PR66RB	1955.00
441	1916D PCGS MS65RB	632.50
442	1918D NGC MS65RB	431.25
443	1921 ICG MS67RD	805.00
444	1922 Plain AU50	1035.00
445	1922 Plain ANACS AU50	1035.00
446	1925D PCGS MS65RD	1610.00
447	1926D PCGS MS65RD	$1782.50

(See the additional lots on the next page taken from the catalog page.)

Mail Bid Sale #104. Closing Date September 30, 2000. Mail your bids early.

Lot Descripton

Los Angeles Consignment

1 1878 Indian ANA/ PNG PR64RB. Shimmering golden fields, light toning. PR64RBs selling at $300-400 for common 19th century Indians.
2 1913D Lot of ten G-VG
3 1915 elongated cent with Old Ironsides features on reverse.
4 1923 MS63RB, some dark areas obv and rev.
5 BU roll 1948S (50) All gems
6 BU roll 1954S (50) All gems
7 1993S PR69DCAM, Superb gem

Long Beach Consignment

8 1910 MS65RD sharp details
9 1911 MS64RD, sharp, darker edges and cenral features
10 1912 MS64RB nicely toning, more red rev.
11 *1914D ANACS Certificate F-6553-F F12/12. Key date.*
12 1917 doubled date (not doubled die) strike doubling XF40.
13 1927 MS64RB, sharp details
14 1928 MS64RD, some light toning
15 1939S MS65RD + 1939D MS65RB
16 1940 MS65RD + 1940S MS66RD + 1940D MS64RD
17 BU roll 1954S All 65s (50)

Indaho Consignment

18 1909VDB BU 65RD. mint gold
19 1927D MS64RD, 2 bag marks rev.
20 1928D MS63BN, uniform chocolate luster
21 1930 MS65RD, couple fingermarks
22 1936 MS65RD, golden gem
23 1937 MS65RD golden gem
24 1938D MS65RD
25 1939 MS65RD + 1942D MS65RD

Minnesota Consignment

26 1909 VDB MS65RB, rainbow hues, more red rev
27 1919P,D,S Matched trio of XF45s
28 1930 MS65RD
29 1934 MS65RD
30 1934D MS64RD
31 1935P&D Matched MS65RD
32 1935S MS65RB, colorful hues
33 1939P,D,S MS65sRed
34 1943D Matched group of 6 MS65s
35 1944P,D,S + 1945P,D,S All MS65RD (6 coins)
36 1946P,D,S + 1947P,D,S All MS65RD (6 coins)
37 1948P,D,S + 1949P,D,S All MS65RD (6 coins)
38 1960small date PR66RD
39 2000S PR69DCAM

End of Mail Bid Sale #104. Mail your bids early.

Dave Bowers view of Proof RB Indians as good buys. See lot #1.

1881 Proof-64 RB. Lustrous red and brown. 295

Indian cents are interesting to collect. Use this listing to add to your set or to begin this great specialty. For many years discriminating buyers have made Bowers and Merena Galleries their headquarters for quality. We do the work for you – often considering *several* coins in a given grade before selecting *one* that is just right for our inventory. This is the "secret" of why so many buyers keep coming back for more, once they discover our quality, value, and service.

1884 Proof-66 RB (PCGS). Lustrous red and brown. Mostly red. A beautiful specimen. 1,095

A little bit of opinion: Proof coins with red *and brown* surfaces offer a tremendous value in relation to full red pieces. This is because investors and readers of "popular" writings have been led to believe that "brilliant is best," when, in fact, attractive toning often enhances the appearance and, in the *silver* series, the market value of many coins.

The final Lincoln cent lots all consisted of doubled dies. Note the very rare 1970S doubled die (possibly the first sold at public auction) went for $16,100. Previous reported sale was by dealer Sam Lukes a few years ago at $10,000 (reported by F&W in their 1996 Lincoln Cent book).

perfections. Only a few minor surface marks and tiny scratches are noted. Sharply struck with the obverse doubling especially bold, not only on the date and lettering, but also among many features of Lincoln's portrait.

Important 1955 Doubled Die Cent

Very Nearly Full Orange Lustre

4140.

(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

52 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-64 RB (NGC).** This is an exceptional example for the assigned grade. Very nearly full orange mint lustre. In fact, we are certain that many would describe this example as "full red." Just a trace of brown toning is visible, along with a few tiny spots and other imperfections. An important opportunity for the advanced specialist to obtain a pleasing example of this popular variety.

1265.

53 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-64 BN (PCGS).** Lustrous olive with hints of greenish blue patina. A few very minor abrasions are noted. A pleasing example of this famous variety.

1725.

54 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-63 BN.** Lustrous. Nice!

1495.

55 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-62 BN (NGC).** This has many tinges of red, and some might call it "RB" rather than just "BN."

56 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse. AU-55 BN (NGC).** An affordable example within the reach of most collectors. Attractive medium brown surfaces with a few very minor abrasions. Minute hints of blue toning are visible.

Sor.

747.50

457 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse. AU-55 BN (NGC).** Lustrous and quite attractive.

1970-S Doubled Die Obverse Cent

A Rarity from Our Own Time

!
16,1

458 **1970-S Doubled Die Obverse. MS-65 RD (PCGS).** A splendid specimen that could probably just as well be called MS-66 or even MS-67—this *is* nice! On the obverse, IN GOD WE TRUST and LIBERTY are each slightly doubled, due to impressing the master die into the working die twice, the second time slightly off register. The date has very slight doubling, mostly noticeable on the 70. The S mintmark, which was added separately to the die after it had been made, is not doubled—which is *necessary* for confirmation of the variety, for it eliminates the possibility of machine doubling or die chatter. A find for the specialist.

414.

459 1972 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-65 RD. An exceptional example with brilliant orange mint lustre. A few very minor abrasions and spots keep this out of the superb gem category.

490.

460 1972 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-65 RD. Brilliant orange mint lustre.

461 **Quartette of 1972 Doubled Die Obverse cents, grading MS-63 to MS-64 RD.** Each displays lustrous surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

1495.

SATURDAY

OCTOBER 7, 2000

11:00am

Society of Lincoln Cents Collectors Meeting - Room 102-C *Speaker: Sol Taylor Topic: "Cherrypickers Guide."*